JAMES GORDON BENNETT. BRITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND HASSAU ST

New York taken.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING ACADEMY OF MUSIC -- TALIAN OPERA-IONE NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- CONNIE SOCGAS. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadwag-Naval ENGAGE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-TICKET OF LEAVE OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- A BULL IN A CHINA NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-RODEWOOD

BOWBRY THEATER, Bowery.—House THAT JACK BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway. FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIANT, GIANT BOY. &c., as all hours. Camilla's Hus-

BRYABTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall. 472 Bread WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway -ETHIOPIAN

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. BALLETS BROADWAY AMPHITHEATER, 485 Broadway.-Gym-HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Brondway.-THE STEREOSC

PBRHAM'S, 585 Broadway.—STERROSCOPPICON AND MIL NEW FORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Pr BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brocklyn. - Ermiopian

New York, Sunday, January 31, 1868.

THE SITUATION.

The news from Kentucky tells of a disaster to small portion of the Union troops at Scottsville, in which a small part of the Forty-eighth Kentucky, numbering about one hundred and fifty men, were compelled to surrender to the rebels. five hundred strong, under Colonel Hamilton. The rebel officer, centrary to an agreement with Captain Gillum, the commander of the Union troops destroyed the court house with, all the public documents, and robbed several stores in the town.

Official despatches from General Foster yesterday report pretty fully and satisfactorily the proceedings of the rebel cavalry whose operations in the vicinity of Knoxville we noted yesterday. Our cavalry, under General Sturges, met them at Pair Gardens, ten miles east of Senerville, and drove them back, after a fight which lasted from daylight until four o'clock in the afternoon, taking two of their rifled guns and one hundred prisoners. The enemy left sixty-five killed and wounded on the field after the charge of General McCook's division.

An attack of the enemy, six hundred strong was made on Athens, Ala., on the 25th instant. We had only about one hundred men there, but, according to the report, the Union troops drove back the enemy after a fight of two hours, with the loss of twenty men.

The rebels were also driven from Tannel Hill in Alabama by General Palmer. A company of their cavalry was captured, and thirty-two of their men were killed and wounded.

The news from the Potomac Army is entirely un important. A few guerilla raids of very little consequence are the only incidents which break the monotony of the situation.

We publish some very interesting news to-day from New Orleans and the Gulf up to the 26th inst. Admiral Parragut had arrived at New Orleans. Desertions from the enemy at Mobile were very large, many of them joining our fleet while lying off that port. Two of the HERALD correspondents, we are glad to say, are about to return from the hands of the Philistines. Mr. Gatchell has been exchanged and is now in New Orleans. Mr. Pipley Anderson, after a tedious captivity of nearly a year, will, it is said, be also released when the cartel for the exchange of prisoners in Texas, where Mr. Anderson now is, can

be arranged. The rebel news relative to affairs at Charleston is to the 28th instant. Five shells were fired into the city on that day, and poor old dilapidated Sumter returned five shots, all of which are said to have struck our batteries at Fort Gregg and Comming's Point.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We are in possession of very important news from Mexico. Another revolution had broken out in the city of Matamoros, resulting in the over the existing authorities and the establish ment of Cortinas in the supreme, though doubtless temporary power. Governor Ruiz and his principal officers had been compelled to fice for protec tion to the federal camps, and there they were, at last accounts, in a state of safety. The deaths of both Cardenas and Lopez are reported, as well as ther hegirs of the hunted Juarez. The detailed account of our correspondent is highly interesting A stay of proceedings was granted in the case of John B. Holmes' yesterday, by Judge Leonard, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the case will

now come up for argument before the Supreme There will be no Hamburg steamship from Ham

burg and Southampton of January 26, in conse quence of the ice in the river Elbe. The first

which will leave Southampton on the 9th of Feb-

STREETS AND ADDRESS.

The side wall of the building No. 3 Bridge street fell in with a terrific crash yesterday atterned about five o'clock, burying a man named John McQuinlin and a horse and cart in the ruins. The damage by the disaster is estimated at fifteen

The sporting fraternity are referred to on ac count of the legal proceedings in the English courts in regard to the recent prize fight between King and Heenan, which we publish in another

part of to-day's paper.

There was not much life in business places on Saturday—the fluctuations in gold having tended to decrease the usually small business transacted on Saturdays.

There was some activity in certain commedities; but, as nge the complexion was, in the main, unchanged neactions were mainly on the basis of Friday's prices disc only a small business was consummated, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers. Gre-ceries were quiet. Cotton dull and heavy. Petrolsum about steady. Freights were quiet and und

President Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruc-

With the promulgation of President Liu-cola's last annual message, it was evident upon the mea of the document that he was a candi-date for another term, and that his annesty proclamation—involving his plan for the reconstruction of the Union—was his bid and his platform for the coming Presidential campaign. This fact has been at length ostentatiously paraded before the country by some of his leading newspaper organs, with many reasons and arguments going to show that this beneficent programme is the very thing demanded by the crisis, and that in thus winning the approbation and confidence of the loyal States President Lincoln has become the choice of their people for the succession.

Thus challenged by this boastful fleurish of trumpets, let us briefly examine this wonderful system of reorganization, whereby slavery is to be abolished with the readmission of the rebel lious States, and the millennium of universal emancipation is to dawn upon our Union restored. The amnesty proclamation, excluding from its benefits a numerous catalogue of rebel civil and military offenders which it is needless here to repeat, proposes to grant a full pardon to all other persons concerned in the rebel States upon the simple con-dition of an oath by every such person to support and defend hereafter the federal constitution and the Union of the States thereunder. and that "I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not medified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

Such is the individual oath which is to be the groundwork of the proposed system of recontruction. Now we come to the superstructure itself. Thus proceeds the President to develop it. Hear him:-"And I do further proclaim. declare and make known that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida. South Carolina and North Carolina, s number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860-each having taken the oath aforesald, and not having since violated it, and being s qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others-shall reestablish a State government, which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said erament of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefit of the constitutional provision which declares that 'the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence."

Now, let us suppose that under this arrange. ment Arkansas, for instance, is readmitted into the Union. What follows? The State is immediately reinvested with all the State rights. newers and reservations which belong to the loval States. Say that even one-fifth or onethird of the voters of the State, under the oath prescribed, have achieved this rehabilitation. what does it amount to? The authorities and the people of the State may immediately proceed, through another constitutional conven tion, to change their State constitution, and thus slavery may be fully re-established before the end of the year. Wendell Phillips thoroughly comprehends this thing as a trick of the Presidential juggler. Mr. Lincoln makes sure work of the Presidential vote of any State or States he may thus reclaim in season for the November national election; but beyond that, within the States concerned, this crude and imperfect system of restoration foreshadows nothing better than "confusion worse confounded" than ever before.

There will be a rupture in the administration camps on this question. The genuine abolition elements of the party have no faith in these double-dealing theories of President Lincoln From the day of his revocation of General Fremont's Missouri emancipation edict they have learned to distrust Old Abe and to watch him, and have been laboring to supplant him. If they still entertained any reservation in his favor they were dismissed with his settlement of the late Missouri muddle, and with the reading of this amnesty proclamation, and its pettifogging, flimsy and incoherent plan of reconstruction. Between the Lincoln trimmers and the uncompromising radicals of the republican party we may, therefore, expect two parties and two Presidential candidates as the results of the Republican National Convention. The silence of the New York Tribune in regard to the claims of Honest Old Abe is ominous of impending mischief.

What, then, are we to do to avoid the excite ment and dangers of a disorderly Presidential scrub race? Let the friends of General Grantand "their name is legion"—push forward his claims upon the country, and let them cause it to be understood, as in the case of old Zach Taylor, that he will be run and actively supported as a Presidential candidate; and, should the Republican Convention fail to perceive its true policy, the Democratic Convention, in the name of General Grant, will have the power to achieve the greatest political victory and the quence of the ice in the river Eibe. The first most glorious political revolution in the history gleamer due from those ports is the Hammonia, of the United States.

Ballway Conveniences in Europe and America-Superiority of the Muropean

In all largely populated, thriving and important communities, as well in Europe as America, a perfect cordon of railway communications has long been considered a prime necessity. The idea of two large cities, within one or two hundred miles of each other, being without the means of continuous railroad connection would be one of the most monstrous anomalies of the age. Civilization itself, it may be said, now hange on the breath of steam; and by land and water that mysterious agent of man's progress marches on in triumph to the farthest limits of the earth's empire. In many parts of Europe, but more especially in England and in France, a complete system of rallroad communication between their principal cities is rightly considered as among the greatest of public necessities, and therefore it has been carried to a point of great advance-ment and perfection. Here in America, with perhaps but few exceptions, we are going backwards instead of forwards with our mode of travelling by califord. We, as a people and a government, make great professions of patriotism and devention to popular interests. In every department of our 'public affairs we may evidence of the same disease. Political humburs and empiries of all kinds seramble into power on the pretence of being "friends of the people." All serts of corporations-railway associations and coal monepolies not excepted-climb into favor on the steps of this well worn ladder. And yet, as far as practical truth and fairness are concerned, there is nothing in these pretensions except fraud and deceit. In Europe we see an exactly opposite view of the picture. There the ruling powers virtually start by vitiating all popular rights and privileges, affecting to treat the people as if they could not exist without the supervision of competent masters. But this is only a theoretical rule. While impressing the masses with this idea the administrators of public works and of government carry out practical thoughts which really greatly benefit the people. In France we do not hear the constant cry of "the public good;" but when we look around us we see indubitable proofs that that is truly the first thing considered. This is simply the difference between practice and preaching. Without the former the latter is rarely of any avail; and we think it is high time that we in New York should have some practical things done and a good deal less talk about it.

Let us glance for a moment at our railroad avstem. As a whole there is much that is good in It: but dissected and divided, as these cor porations should be, we scarcely know which abuse first requires correction. Leaving other railroads out of the question for the present, we will take the case of that between New York and Philadelphia-the two largest cities of the Union-one of them having all the Northera and the other all the Southern cities in their rear. Not far from Philadelphia stands the national capital itself, with a vigorous and unscrupulous foe in the field that has more than once threatened its safety. Railway communication on such a line as this is of the first importance. Yet, though this road has been established for nearly thirty years, there is a the present moment but a single track between the two cities first named. How it is that accidents do not more frequently occur we can scarcely understand. But the truth is that it is imminently dangerous to travel on any such railroad line for the reasons have assigned. At several points on the road there are certainly what are called "cut-offs," or short branches of track running for a short way, intended merely to keep one line of cars out of the way of the other when the arrival of one or the other is expected. A double line of rails, commonly known as a ould remedy the evil at once If a train from New York was on its way to Philadelphia, and an accident should occur to the cars from the latter city to the former, the result would naturally be the detention of both trains, and the consequent annoyance, if not serious loss, of the passengers who are compelled to travel on the road. Within the past few weeks there have been several accidents brought to our attention, which but for the disgraceful management of the line, could never have occurred. We well remember that a few years ago the through trip from New York to Philadelphia -- a distance of not much over ninety miles-used to be accomplished in three hours. Business was not then pouring in upon the company with such rapidity as it now does. They could therefore at that time afford to consider the interests and claims of the public, and do something to facilitate their convenience in travelling. Now, from the vast increase of business, and the constant influx of passengers and transportation on the road, stoppages are made so frequently, at every petty place on the route that, instead of a through trip lasting three hours, it is more likely to be extended to five or six. Thus, instead of the success of the company or of the owners of the line tending to increase public facilities and the convenience of the people, the public are actually made to suffer for their generosity in patronizing the road, while the managers of the line still cry out, "pro bono publico."

Another advantage to be secured by this and most of our other railway corporations will be found in the establishment of regular telegraphic lines from station to station, so that the departure of a train from one point may be promptly announced to the point next ahead. In France and in England these arrangements are perfect, and it therefore results that accidents from collisions are not so frequent there. This is a decided advantage in favor of Europe. Our plan in this country hitherto has been to send important information of accidents on the route by men on horseback: but this is a system open to grave objections-one, in fact, only worthy of the days of the old style of stage coaches. Every station along a line should be in constant connec-tion and communication by means of the telegraph. The advantage may be secured at very slight expense, and there is no reason why it should not be. With the adoption of these ideas, especially that concerning the laying down of a double track on the road, the New York and Philadelphia line would soon become a most valuable one, and even far more profitable than it is at present. It would also be necessary to lay down some decisive and unchangeable time table, so that travellers might not travel in the dark, but know what they were to expect; and thus the company, instead of losing every day in popular favor, would soon regain the esteem and admiration of the public, double their profits and be-

come more useful then they have ever been

Warnings of Banger from East Tonnes

WALKERS STATE

from East Tennessee show that the rebels are unusually active in that quarter, and evidently intend to recapture Knoxville, if they can, without toss of time. This is certainly the game of Longstreet; for he knows that the for-tifications of Knexville may be much more easily carried now than next spring, of next month, or even next week; and he knows, too, from the bountiful manner in which our armie are supplied, that he would be apt to obtain, with the capture of Knoxville subsistence, medicines, clothing, &c., sufficient to make his army comfortable for two or three menths to Joe Johnston's forces lately south of Chat

tanooga, on the roads leading to Dalton, Georgis, are reported by a recons two of Union cavalry as having disappeared The immediate inference is that they have been moved round to a junction with Longstreet. The numerous detachments of rebels, infantry and cavalry, which a short time ago were operating in the Shenandoak valley and in other valleys among the Virginia mountains to the northward, are not now to be found there. Having diverted our atten-tion to the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Harper's Ferry, they have probably pushed on to a junction with Longtreet. By these and other reinforcements it may be that Longstreet's column of twenty thousand men when sent out by Bragg has been enlarged into a powerful army of fifty thou-

sand men. Why not? We may safely assume that Jeff. Davis is pretty well posted touching the present situation of things and the advantages which invite bim to immediate action in East Tennessee. He knows, at all events, that without East Tennessee his confederacy is gone, and that all hones of recovering this important ground may be dismissed if the task shall be delayed till the return of spring. The wintry obstacles of rains and snows, and miry roads and swollen streams, may be overcome by Longstreet's half clad and half starved soldiers, with the prospect before them of plentiful supplies of provisions and clothing with the surprise and capture of Knoxville. Nor bave we any reason to doubt that this daring enterprise is the main object of all these predatory operations of the enemy in Virginia, East Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Desperate cases call for desperate measures, and thus it is possible that a greater concentration of the enemy may be impending over General Foster

crans into Georgia. From Washington and from Tennessee we have no lack of reports of the demoralization of the rebel armies and the desertions of their soldiers. We would admonish the administration, however, that we have paid somewhat too dearly for its credulity heretofore in regard to such reports to justify any want of vigilance or preparation at this crisis, in view of a sudden assault by the enemy, East or West. Let us have no more sleeping or slumbering over our great successes, under the pleasing delusion hat the rebellion is ended; for we apprehend that the hardest fighting of the war is before us, and that the enemy will open the ball.

than that which stopped the advance of Rose-

THE CELEBRATION OF SHARSPERE'S BIRTHDAY .-The three bundredth anniversary of Shakspere's birthday is to be celebrated in April next at his birthplace. Only a short time ago there was so much indifference to Shakspere at this same town of Avon that they were about to pull down the house in which he was orn, and clear it away as so much rubbish, and that illustrious gentleman, the Count Joannes, then in England, proposed to buy it and send it across the Atlantic. Now all England is about to indulge in a Shaksperian revival, have a grand Shaksperian spree at Avon, and build

What needs my Shakapere for his honored bones?

And yet England does well to make the most of Shakspere. He is the one Englishman that Il mankind, without respect to nationality, can admire and love. Four years ago the hundredth anniversary of Burns' birthday was celebrated over the whole world, though, of course, principally by Burns' countrymen, since the author of l'am O'Shanter is, through and through a national poet. But in a world-wide celebration of Shakspere's birthday an idea of nationality would hardly occur except to the Chinese. He is as much the poet of the human race as Homer. He sympathized with all conditions, and speaks for "all death's kinds of men." He is as grandly simple, though not so sombre, as Dante. He has more chivalry than Boyardo and Tasso together. He has more brilliancy than all the French poets, all of whom, except Beranger, were ambitious only to shine, and polished themselves away. He is more scute than Moliere, and faller of "divine unreality" than all the Germans. For the birthday celebration of such a man men from every nation in the world might be grouped together and feel at

Shakspere is probably nowhere else played or read to the same extent that he is in this country. His works are a household volume. He is the common favorite of all our people. from A. Lincoln to the urchins that "thunder at a playhouse and fight for bitten apples." He as more phrases that patly fit our American ideas than any American writer, from Philip Frenau to Whittier. We hope, therefore, that the tercentenary celebration will be properly taken up here.

We are so many separate nations that we nave a difficulty about great men. Pennsylvania will believe in no one but the great noncombatant, William Penn; Massachusetts goes for Franklin, and Vermont will never admire any one but Ethan Allen; Virginia will build nonuments to Thomas Jefferson, Tennessee to Andrew Jackson, and South Carolina to John C. Calhoun; and, though we have bought Vashington's homestead, it would be very diffioult to get the country to unite in admiration of any other one American-unless it be General Grant; but we can all unite in our admiration of Shakspere, and we ought to de

SECRETARY WELLES AND HIS BOAT RACE .- Secretary Welles, through his deputy, Mr. Fex, appeals to the public to raise the necessary funds for the boat race he is so anxious to andertake. The owner of the steamer against which the Secretary wants to run the Eutaw demands twelve thousand dollars down, and three hundred dollars a day for every day's detention after a certain period. Not a cent of this money ought to be subscribed by the public, and if Secretary Welles dares to divert

any of the public funds to die's purpose he

HELD WARRED-BARRES

The only proper way for the Secretary to test the speed of our naval vowels is to cun there and all his vessels have been besten. In aplice of the immense expenditures which he has made upon new ships, he has not yet produced single boat to which the Alabama, Florida and Rappahannock cannot show their heels. It is silly for him to try to cover up this dis graceful fact by any bombastic braggadocic about a boat race. That he should de so is but another proof of his imbeelity and of his incapacity for the position in which President coln rotains him, in defiance of the protests of all parties in the country.

Secretary Welles and his associates in the Navy Department have sufficiently disgraced the nation already, without this new exhibition of the pettiness and weakness of their mental faculties. We are astonished that the President should permit them to thus lower them-solves, the Cabinet and the country in the eyes of the world, by nutting themselves upon a of the world, by putting themselves upon a level with jockers and turdtes. If all the france, poculations, blunders and mismanagement in the New Department are not sufficient ressons for the immediate disminut of Secretary Welles, this crowning display of incapacity is reason and Box to go on board the Bulaw and cruise for the Alabama, and then the nation would be equally relieved of a great nuisance, whether the Butaw caught the Alabama or the Alabama sunk the Butaw.

Beligious Intelligence.

SERMONS TO-DAY.

At Westminster church, Twenty-second atreet, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, preaching by the pastor Rev. Chauncey D. Murray, at half-peat ten and three

sionary Society of the Contral Prosbyterian church will be beld in the church, Brooms street, between Elm and arion streets, services commencing at half-past seven o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw and the peater, James R. Door, Singing by the

The Sunday school monthly concert connected with the Freewill Baptist church, Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, will commence at two o'clock. The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., the Rev. Mr. Burtis, the Rev. J. L. Phillips and others will address the meeting. The three white slave children from General Banks' department (New Orleans) will also be present and take part in the

The Ray Samuel R Bell O D will prouch to the Fiftieth street Presbyterian church, between Broadwa and Eighth evenue, at half-past ten and half-past seve o'clock Subject of morning service, "The Whole World" of the evening, "The Apocalypse."
At the South Baptist church, Twenty-fifth street, be

At the South Baptist charch, twenty-min street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, the Rov. Thomas S. Hastings with preach the fifth of the South church fectures, second series, services commencing at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"Growth in Grace." At the Seventeenth street Methodist Ppiscopal church, between First and Second avenues, the Rev. James M.

Fuller, of the Genesee Conference, and late Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifth regiment New York Volunteers, will preach at half-past ten o'clock, and the pastor, Rev. At St. Aun's church, Eighteenth street, near Firth evenue, services at a quarter to eight, balf-past ten,

three and half-past seven o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. The Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, rector of the Church of the Alvent, will preach in the evening. The Rev. J. C. Dutcher will preach at the rooms of the New Fugiand Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broad way, at three o'clock. The public are invited to attend.
The Rev. G. T. Flanders will preach in the Universalist

street, at three o'clock.

The Rev. James Pratt, of the Anthon Memorial, will preach the third sermon of the course to young people, in the Church of the Mediator. Lexington avenue, corner

Madison and Converneur streets at ball-past too and three o'clock. Preaching by the Rev. J. B. Wood, formerly a

seven o'clock.

subject of a discourse delivered by A. H. Brown, at three o'clock, in the Metropolitan Academy, No. 95 Sixth ave-Preaching by f. J. Cox at half-past ton, and J. H. Vanderzee at balf-past seven.

At the Memorial church, Hammend street, corner of Waverley place, the Rev. Dr. Dudie, the rector of St. aptist's church, will preach this evening. Ser vices at half-past ton, half-past three and half-past

At the Methodist Protestant church, Attorney street, Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, pastor, will preach at half-past ten o'clock; at three o'clock the Rev. P. Weaver, and at

neven o'clock the pastor.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn will deliver one of the course flectures on the "First Christian Century," at Irving Hall, at half-past seven o'cleck. Subject-"St. Paul at

"Has General McCiellan been Wronged by the Government," will be the subject of discussion at the people's meeting, at 187 Bowery, from three to five o'clock, from

neut: its merits and demerits." At the French Episcopal caurch da St. Esprit, West wonly second street, near Fifth avenue, services in French by the rector, Rev. Dr. Verren, at half-past ten o'clock. The evening services are discontinued until fur-

"Gospel Democracy vs. Church Ariatocracy," will be the subject of a discourse in Profes or Mattison's church Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, at haif-past ter clock. At half-past seven o'clock, "Elements of a

The eighth sermon in the Christian Union series will e preached by the Rev. T. H. Skinner, D. D., in the church in Twenty-eighth street, just west of Broadway, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject..." L'asectarina Re

Deborah, the Masculine Woman, "is the audient of the third sermon on "Representative Characters," by E. G Brooks, at the Twentieth street Universalist church, near Seventh avenue, at three o'clock. Mering sermon a half-past tea o'clock, by Rev. Moses Ballou.

At All Saints' Protestant Episcopal church, corner of Henry and Scammei streets, services at balf-past ten and balf-past seven o'clock. The rector, Rev. Samuel J. Cornellie, will preach morning and evening.

A second lecture on the "Roman Catholic Church: its
Good and its Bad Features," will be delivered by the

Rev. Moses Ballou, this evening, at the Bieccker atreet Universalist church. Rev. E. G. Brooks preaches in the

Apostles, corner of Twenty eighth street and Ninth avenue, this evening, services commencing at half-past seven o'clock, by the Rev. T. McP. Peters, rector of St. lichael's church, Bloomingdale, on behalf of the missions of the public institutions.

A public meeting in behalf of the "poor fund" of the

A public meeting in Benait of the poor that he had been and others, will be held in the Cooper Institute, at hair-past seven c'olook. General Anderson will preside. The Harmonic Society will conduct the singing, and the following gentleman will participate in the exercises:—Major General Burnside, ex-Governor Wright, of Indians; Dr. McDougali, Medical Carlos and Carlos an uide, ex-Governor Wright, of Indians; Dr. McDougail, Me dical Director, U. S. A.; Rev. James E. Puller, Golonet, U. S. A.; Rev. J. H. Burtis, American Sunday School Union, and Rev. C. C. Goes, paster of the Alliance. The Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver the second sermon of the course on "Hell; its Origin, History, Deatiny," at the Rictorical Sesiety's building, Second avenue, at helf.

the Bistorical Scolety's building, Second avenue, at balf-past seven o'clock. Subject—"A Search after Rell Among the Works of God." Morning service at half-past ten o'clock.

ten o'clock.

The "Spirit of Daniel Webster on the War and next Presidential Campaign," through Randolph as medium, this
svening, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third acrost.

At half-past ten o'clock, the spirits on "Origin of the two o'clock, at the corner of Breadway and Twenty-thire street. Subject—"The Evils of Mankind, and the Reme dy."

SITEATONE YEARTH PERMANER.

by the audience. Discussion after lecture.

Kwangelical preaching in French by Rov. Mr. Fivas, at
the O University place between Waverley place and
Bighth street, every Sunday, at half-past ten A. M. and
half-past seven o'cock P. M. Seals free. Prayer meeting
every Thursday at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

BEHOVATION OF ST. JAMES' (R. C.) CHURCH. pliance of religion, the improvements recently made in the Church of St. James, in James street, will afford unprecedented pleasure. The new siture and the pictorial grammentations are well worth seeing, and no pictorial primainculations are well worth seeing, and ne-well intentiened visitor used expect any obstruction free Frather Breunan, the kind and courteeurs paster. The de-corations were perfected under the superintendence of Mr. Reely, the architect, by Professor Mutter, of Munich, who performed most of the more delicate work with also own hand. The church will be formally reopened on the first Sunday in Lent (February 14).

A remarkable religious revival is going on at Corning, N. Y. At one meeting recently one hundred and tem persons presented themselves as "inquirers." One of the most powerful revivals of religion that has ever occurred in Manchester, N. H., is now in progress there. Over fifty persons have been already hopefully converted, and nundreds are on the "anxious seat."

Last Sunday a circular of Right Reverend Bin man Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, was re cauthous of that denomination, was re to a featret accision. donomination, o tips, as contrary knowing air ch

Nov. Dr. Tyng, the rector of St. George, Stuyvesant square, will visit Europe next spring, and pass the sum mer abroad. He makes the journey for the benefit of his health. man has become such an invalid that he has applied to the Pope for permission to relinquish his Archiepiscopal See of Westminster. It is rumored than the Cardinal will be succeeded as Catholic primate of Bagland by Archideacon Manning, whese "perversion" oz. cited so much angry and bitter comment a few years ago.

Legal Quarrol Between the Comptrolter, Porporation Counsel and Sheriff.

ARR SINES A NUISANCE PER SE? collection of paintings contained in the Governor's room of the City Hall, by right of a judgment obtained against the City Hall, by right of a judgment obtained against the City Hall, by right of a judgment obtained by Mr. W. H. contractor. The paintings have been in the che sheriff ever since, and the probability

sold at public auction unless the amount with this execution, which it will be interest-

ing to the public to learn at this moment, and which we propose to furnish as briefly as possible.

On the 18th of June, 1858, the Board of Health passes an extraordinary resolution, authorizing the then City Inspector, Mr. George W. Morton, to employ Mr. W. B.

an extraordinary resolution, authorizing the then City Inspector, Mr. George W. Morton, to employ Mr. W. H. Woodruff to remove temporarily, or until further order from the Common Council, the centents of all the sinks and privices in the oity to some suitable place of deposit, where they would not be counsidered a nuisance. Mr. Morton obeyed this mandate from the Board of Health and calored into a contract with Mr. Woodruff to remove the night soil of the city to a place agreed dyon in the State of New Jersoy. A number of the sinks and privious were thus cleaned, and Mr. Woodruff assigned his bills therefor to the firm of McLaren & Brown. The payment of these bills was refused. As action was brought in the Court of Common Pleas to recover the amount. A reference was ordered, and the referee, Mr. H. W. Robinson, reported adversely to the claim of the contractor. The matter, however, was not drepped here. The report of the referee was violently stateded by the counsel of the consentor, and a new reference was finally ordered. The new referee. Mr. Hoffman, the present Recorder, reported 40 favor of the contractor, and judgment was sustend thereon. These are the facts of the case, briefly stated. Whon Mr. Breman took possession of the Finance Department, Messra Sponcer Gregory and John J. McLaren, ansignees of Woodruff, applied to him for the payment of their judgment. Considering that the whole affair was more authorized by law, Mr. Breman refused to pay one cost, and wrots to the Corporation counsel directing him to make an appeal on behalf of the city. Mr. Devlin replied to the Comprelier on the 11th any of the present ment, stating that he could not con-

TOTION FOR INJUNCTION TO STAY THE SALE BY THE This well litigated case is again up for pending adjudi-

cation. The following is a copy a summon behalf of the people upon the defendants:-

cation. The following is a copy a summons served on behalf of the people upon the defendants:—

SUPRAME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—The people of the State of New York against the Mayer, Aidermen and Commonalty of the City of New York.

James B. Taylor, Matthew T. Brennan, C. Gedfrey Conther, Joseph B. Varnum, Simeon Draper, Dow D. Williamson. To the above named defendants, and cach esthem, requiring them to answer the complaint in the action, of which a copy was furnished, and to serve a copy of the answer to naid complaint on State Attornoy General Cochrane, at his office, in the City of Attornoy General Cochrane, at his office, in the City of Attornoy General Cochrane, at his office, in the City of Attornoy General Cochrane, at his office, in the City of Attornoy General Cochrane, at his office, in the City of Attornoy General Cochrane, at his office, in the City of Attornoy General Cochrane, at his office, in the City of Attornoy General Cochrane, at a complaint is every voluminous, and recites all the various acts of the Logislature passed for the government of the city, upon which the action is based. It recites also the particular acts of the General in connection with the purchase and sale of the General in connection with the purchase and sale of the General in Councilla Council Co

Ftorence, the Actor, on Morality.

WINTER GARDEN, Jan. ST. 1864.

That portion of the Winter Garden advartisement which narrates the touching story of a defaulting clerk, who, moved by the scenes between Briarley and Hawkshaw, as beautifully pictured by Tom Taylor in the drama of the Ficket of Leave Man, returns to his injured master the money of which he had defraud I am sorry that the details of the form in which the money was returned do not exactly satisfy the fastidious faucy of the critic, and should have been glad, for his satisfaction, had it been sent back in one envelope instead of three. But had I, to gratify him, as is ever my pleaor three. But had I, to gratify him, as is ever my pleasure, altered the story as written in the London Times, would have converted a stern fact into a roay fiction, and what it had gained in charm it would have lest in that accurate fidelity to historic truth which is the well known characteristic of the Winter Garden advertisements. You not think the suggestions of the critic might be more appropriately offered to the defaulting clerk himself than to me? His address, as given in the London Times, is "Parker, with Swift & Co., wholesale shee deaters, Holborn Hill, London." If he has the same destre to please the critic that I have he may, on any future occasion, be more coonomic in the use of his cavelopes, for the rest, I sincerely truss, with him, that his suggestions may never be of value here. If this beautifut trams has had the effect of moving one who witnessed is to rependance and restitution, may we not hope that it will accomplish that still higher purpose of warning many against those too common errors of young life in cities, which its author would deem its brightest adorment, and which was the moral he most desired to point in writing the Ticket of Leave Man?

News Fram Sam Francisco.

News from San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 25, ied. ship Loch Lomond, for Boston, carrying oppor, hides and weol.

Mr. Starans Massarr's Lacrensa.—There are few Mr. Stream Masser's Lacrones.—There are few pleasanter ways in which an evening can be spent than at the entertainments with which—under the title of "Drifting About".—Mr. Stephen Massett, the popular song writer and humeries, is now amusing our public. Rich in incident, everflowing with fun, and passing rapidly from the gay to the pathetic, his marratives of adventure keeps the interest of his auditors constantly on the stretch, and move them alternately from smiles to tears. And all this is done so simply and naturally that they cannot help wondering at a gift which with such little apparent can exercise so powerful an inflicence over them woncering at a gift which with such little apparer effort can exercise so powerful an inflience over their sympathies. Mr. Massett's lectures have attained great popularity, and are realizing him a good deal of money. We understand that it is his intention to leave shortly for California, where his old friends and patrons are prepared to give him substantial cyticasces of their regard and admiration for his talents.